



Environmental News

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EPA PROPOSES 38 MORE SITES FOR SUPERFUND PRIORITY LIST

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed today that 38 hazardous wastes sites be added to the agency's priority cleanup list under the Superfund site cleanup program.

The proposed sites are located in 18 states, with five each in Iowa and Pennsylvania, four each in Minnesota and Indiana, three each in Wisconsin and Michigan, two each in Delaware and Florida, and one each in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Utah and the State of Washington (see attached list).

EPA is proposing that the sites be officially added to the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL), the agency's list of hazardous waste sites that potentially pose the greatest long-term threat to human health and the environment. Currently, there are 541 sites on the final NPL, with 309 sites proposed (including today's 38), bringing the total number of priority sites to 850. As of July 31, longterm cleanup work is underway at 69 of the sites on the final list, with engineering studies and design work underway at 379 sites.

In addition, EPA is announcing that three federal facilities in New Jersey and Washington State meet EPA's criteria for listing on the NPL. However, these sites are not being formally proposed today for inclusion on the NPL pending an agency determination that formal listing for federal facilities is appropriate.

In announcing the proposed listing, EPA Administrator Lee M. Thomas said, "These 38 sites soon may join hundreds of other hazardous waste sites now given priority attention by the agency under the Superfund cleanup program. We hope Congress will quickly reauthorize Superfund so that we will be able to continue the momentum we have built up over the last five years in cleaning up the nation's abandoned hazardous waste sites."



Final listing on the NPL follows a 60-day public comment period and a follow-up comment review period. NPL sites are determined by a process which ranks the sites according to threats to nearby populations through actual or potential contamination of groundwater supplies, surface water or air. Final NPL sites are eligible for long-term (remedial) cleanup under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), better known as Superfund.

The three federal facilities which meet the requisite listing criteria but are not being formally proposed today for the NPL are:

- Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst, N.J.
- Naval Air Station (Ault Field), Whidbey Island, Wash.
- Naval Air Station (Seaplane Base), Whidbey Island, Wash.

Federal facilities are technically not eligible for Superfund cleanup monies since their lead agencies have access to other funding sources. However, EPA recently proposed amendments to the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the principal regulation developed under CERCLA to implement the Superfund program, to remove the current prohibition on listing federal facilities on the NPL and to seek public comment on whether the NPL or some other mechanism might be more appropriate to identify federal sites in need of long-term cleanup.

Last March, EPA released the names of six additional federal facilities which meet the NPL criteria but which, like the three announced today, will not be placed on the NPL until a decision is reached regarding such listings.

Included in today's proposed listings is a mining waste site, the Silver Creek Tailings site in Park City, Utah. This is an 80-acre site consisting of 700,000 tons of mine tailings, which are mining wastes containing silver, lead, and cadmium. These substances have been detected in the air and nearby surface waters and could contaminate groundwater which serves as a drinking water supply, posing a threat to nearly 10,000 residents living within three miles of the site.

Since proposing the first NPL on December 30, 1982, EPA has taken the position that mining wastes are hazardous substances eligible for cleanup under Superfund, and the agency has included mining waste sites on the NPL. Recent federal court decisions have affirmed the agency's position. However, earlier this year EPA deferred the listing of the Silver Creek site to determine if the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA), managed by the Department of Interior, was a more appropriate authority under which to take action to protect public health and environment at this site. SMCRA provides authority and funding to states to clean up mining waste sites. However, after discussions with Interior and the State of Utah, EPA believes that it is appropriate to propose the Silver Creek site for the NPL today.

In October 1984, EPA proposed the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft/United Technologies Corp. site in West Palm Beach, Fla. In response to comments on the proposal, EPA has evaluated another section of the site contaminated with solvents and is repropoing the site today to solicit comments on the eligibility of that portion of the site.

Nine of the sites on today's proposed list -- two each in Indiana and Michigan, and one each in Alabama, New Jersey, Colorado, Iowa and Nebraska -- are portions of facilities currently regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the federal hazardous waste law that regulates hazardous waste management and disposal. However, EPA is reconsidering its current policy to list RCRA facilities in response to expanded enforcement and permitting authorities granted under recent amendments to the law.

Superfund is also available for emergency and short-term cleanups at sites to alleviate immediate threats to human health from toxic substances. As of July 31, 1985, over 600 short-term actions had been started. Of these, 518 have been completed, 161 at NPL sites.

EPA can require accountable private parties to pay for or undertake cleanup at some Superfund sites. Through enforcement actions, EPA and the states have secured from private parties nearly \$480 million worth of cleanup at 255 sites. EPA also has recovered from such parties over \$20 million in Superfund money spent at sites.

Since 1977, EPA has referred 213 hazardous waste cases to the U.S. Department of Justice; 172 of these have been filed in the courts. Since 1981, EPA also has issued 322 administrative (non-judicial) orders requiring responsible parties to take action at sites to alleviate threats to the public or the environment.

The 60-day comment period will begin after publication of the proposal in the Federal Register, which is expected within the next two weeks. At that time, comments can be sent to:

Russell H. Wyer, Director (WH-548E)
Hazardous Site Control Division, OERR
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C. 20460

Copies of the proposed listings are also available through the following:

- EPA's Public Information Center at (202) 829-3535;
- EPA Superfund Hotline at 800-424-9346.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
National Priorities List, Proposed Update #4
September 1985

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing the addition of 38 sites as Update #4 to the National Priorities List (NPL). This is the second of three updates EPA plans to propose in 1985. Of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 6 territories, 18 are represented on proposed Update #4. Iowa and Pennsylvania lead with five sites each. This proposal brings to 309 the number of sites proposed for the NPL. Adding the 541 sites already on the NPL brings the total to 850.

The NPL identifies the targets for long-term "remedial action" under the "Superfund" law, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The law set up a Trust Fund (totalling about \$1.6 billion over the first 5 years of the Act) to pay costs not assumed by responsible parties for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites that threaten public health, welfare, or the environment. EPA has the primary responsibility for managing cleanup activities under Superfund.*

To date, EPA has inventoried over 21,000 uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Some require emergency action because they represent an immediate threat. EPA cleans up such sites promptly through its removal program and, as of August 30, 1985, EPA had initiated over 600 removal actions. To be eligible for a long-term remedial action under Superfund, however, a site must be listed on the NPL. Prior to proposed Update #4, 812 sites were on or proposed for the NPL. These sites can be grouped in the following way:

- ° 541 final sites, including 1 in Pennsylvania -- the Lansdowne Radiation Site that was approved by the Administrator on August 14, 1985 -- and 2 in New Jersey -- the Glen Ridge Radium Site and the Montclair/West Orange Radium Site -- that were added on February 14, 1985.
- ° 25 sites that remain proposed of the 26 proposed on April 10, 1985, as Update #3. The Lansdowne Radiation Site was part of this proposal.

* For a more detailed description of the NPL and the updating process, see "National Priorities List, 786 Current and Proposed Sites in Order of Ranking and by State, October 1984," Publication HW-7.2. Copies are available from EPA's Public Information Center, 820 Quincy St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20011 (telephone 202/829-3535).

- ° 242 sites that remain proposed of the 244 proposed on October 15, 1984, as Update #2. The 2 New Jersey radium sites were part of this proposal.
- ° 4 sites that remain proposed of the 133 proposed on September 8, 1983, as Update #1. Most Update #1 sites were placed on the NPL on September 21, 1984, following a period of public comment.

EPA plans to place most of the proposed sites on the final NPL later in 1985.

This document provides background information on proposed Update #4 to the NPL and includes the following lists:

- ° The 38 sites in proposed Update #4, arranged in groups according to their scores on the Hazard Ranking System
- ° The 38 proposed sites arranged alphabetically by State.
- ° The distribution of sites by State, arranged in two ways: by the number of proposed Update #4 sites and by the total number of sites (final and proposed).

RCRA-Related Sites

In the past, EPA generally has not listed sites that are subject to Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). However, EPA did list RCRA-related facilities where a significant portion of the release appeared to come from a "nonregulated land disposal unit" of the facility -- that is, a portion that ceased receiving hazardous wastes before January 26, 1983, the effective date of EPA's permitting standards for land disposal. In addition, EPA listed regulated land disposal units of RCRA-related facilities where the RCRA corrective action cannot be enforced because the facility is abandoned or the owner lacks sufficient resources.

The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments enacted on November 8, 1984, expand EPA's authority to require corrective measures under RCRA. EPA intends to use the expanded authority to the extent practicable to effect cleanup at such sites. Thus the current policy on listing RCRA-related sites is being reconsidered. Specifically, EPA is considering deferring the listing of RCRA-related sites on the NPL until it is clear that RCRA corrective measures are not likely to succeed due to factors such as:

- ° The inability of the owner/operator to pay for such action.
- ° The inadequacies of the guarantees the owner/operator made to pay for such action.

- ° EPA or State priorities for addressing the sites under RCRA.

EPA solicited comments on various aspects of its suggested RCRA listing policy in the preamble to proposed Update #3 (50 FR 14115, April 10, 1985). Until EPA revises its listing policy, sites will be proposed for the NPL using the current policy.

Nine RCRA-related sites in proposed Update #4 qualify for the NPL under the existing policy:

Interstate Lead Co. (ILCO), Leeds, Alabama
Martin Marietta (Denver Aerospace), Waterton, Colorado
Firestone Industrial Products Co., Noblesville, Indiana
Prestolite Battery Division, Vincennes, Indiana
John Deere (Dubuque Works), Dubuque, Iowa
Hooker (Montague Plant), Montague, Michigan
Kysor Industrial Corp., Cadillac, Michigan
Monroe Auto Equipment Co., Cozad, Nebraska
Matlack, Inc., Woolwich Township, New Jersey

Of the nine, eight are nonregulated units. One, Interstate Lead, is a regulated unit that is currently under Chapter 11 of the Federal bankruptcy code and therefore may lack sufficient resources for the cleanup.

Federal Facility Sites

CERCLA Section 111(e)(3) prohibits use of the Trust Fund for remedial actions at Federally owned facilities, and Section 300.66(e)(2) of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the Federal regulation under which CERCLA is implemented, prevents including Federal facilities on the NPL. EPA has approached this issue in a number of different ways. Prior to proposed NPL Update #2, EPA did not include any sites on the NPL where the release resulted solely from a Federal facility, regardless of whether contamination remained on-site or migrated off-site. However, based on public comments received from previous NPL announcements, EPA included 36 Federal facilities in Proposed Update #2.

On February 12, 1985, EPA proposed amendments to the NCP and requested public comments on whether to list Federal facilities on the NPL. EPA does not plan to promulgate the 36 Federal facilities until it decides whether to revise the NCP to allow placing Federal facilities on the NPL.

Proposed Update #3 did not include any additional Federal facilities, but six new Federal facilities that met the criteria for proposal were named in the preamble to the Federal Register notice. EPA requested comments on the scoring of these sites pending resolution of the NCP amendments. These six sites may be promulgated without another comment period if EPA determines that listing of Federal facilities is appropriate.

In proposed Update #4, EPA is naming in the preamble to the Federal Register notice three Federal facilities that meet the criteria for proposal:

- ° Naval Air Engineering Center (NAEC), Lakehurst, N.J.
- ° Naval Air Station (Ault Field), Whidbey Island, WA
- ° Naval Air Station (Seaplane Base), Whidbey Island, WA

EPA is requesting comments on these sites and may promulgate them without another comment period.

Mining Waste Sites

Since proposing the first NPL on December 30, 1982, EPA's position has been that mining wastes are hazardous substances under CERCLA. Recent Federal District Court decisions affirm this position. In the past, EPA has included mining waste sites on the NPL. However, in developing proposed Update #3, EPA deferred the listing of one mining waste site -- Silver Creek Tailings in Park City, Utah -- to determine if the Department of Interior (DOI) would take appropriate action under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) to protect public health and the environment at this site. The Agency has had preliminary discussions with DOI and the State of Utah on their programs for addressing mining sites, and plans to continue these and other discussions until a more comprehensive Federal policy can be developed. While this policy is under development, we are moving forward with proposing the Silver Creek Tailings site on the NPL at this time.

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, West Palm Beach, Florida

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft/United Technologies Corp. Site was proposed on October 15, 1984, as part of NPL Update #2. In response to comments on the proposal, EPA completely reevaluated the site and has made a significant change in its scoring. Consequently, EPA has determined that it would be most appropriate to repropose the site in NPL Update #4 and solicit comments on the revised score. Comments on the reproposal will be accepted for the same period as for other sites in this proposal.

Description of Lists

In the first list, the sites on proposed Update #4 are arranged according to their scores on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). HRS scores are designed to take into account a standard set of factors related to risks from potential or actual migration of substances through ground water, surface water, and air. The sites on the final NPL are placed in groups of 50. The proposed sites are placed in groups corresponding to the groups of 50 on the final NPL. For example, the sites in Group 3 of the proposed update have scores that fall within the range of scores covered by the third group of 50 sites on the final NPL.

Each entry in the list by group and the list by State contains the name of the site, the State and city or county in which it is located, and the corresponding EPA Region. Each entry is also accompanied by one or more notations referencing the type of response and the status of cleanup activities.

Five response categories are used to designate the type of response underway. One or more categories may apply to each site. The five are:

- R = Federal and/or State response
- F = Federal enforcement
- S = State enforcement
- V = Voluntary or negotiated response
- D = To be determined

For informational purposes, cleanup status is indicated where field activities are underway or completed. Many sites are cleaned up in stages or "operable units" -- that is, a discrete action taken as part of the entire site cleanup that significantly decreases or eliminates contamination, threat of contamination, or pathway of exposure. One or more operable units may be necessary before EPA will consider the cleanup of a hazardous waste site completed. A simple action such as constructing a fence is not considered an operable unit for coding purposes.

Three cleanup status codes are used. (Only one code can be used at a site because the codes are mutually exclusive). The three codes are:

- I = Implementation activities are underway for one or more operable units.
- O = Implementation activities are completed for one or more (but not all) operable units.
- C = Implementation activities are completed for all operable units.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
PROPOSED UPDATE 4 SITES

EPA RG ST SITE NAME	CITY/COUNTY	RESPONSE CATEGORY#	CLEANUP STATUS@
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GROUP 2

07 NE Monroe Auto Equipment Co.	Cozad		D
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GROUP 3

05 OH Ormet Corp.	Hannibal		D
07 IA Lawrence Todtz Farm	Camanche		D
05 IL H.O.D. Landfill	Antioch		S

GROUP 5

08 CO Martin Marietta, Denver Aerospace	Waterton	F S	
05 MN Freeway Sanitary Landfill	Burnsville		D
05 IN Columbus Old Municipal Lndfl1 #1	Columbus		D
07 IA A.Y. McDonald Ind., Inc.	Dubuque	F	
03 PA Route 940 Drum Dump	Pocono Summit		D I
03 PA C & D Recycling	Foster Township		D I

GROUP 6

04 AL Interstate Lead Co. (ILCO)	Leeds		D
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GROUP 7

08 UT Silver Creek Tailings	Park City		D
05 WI Hagen Farm	Stoughton		S

#: V = VOLUNTARY OR NEGOTIATED RESPONSE; R = FEDERAL AND STATE RESPONSE;
 F = FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT; S = STATE ENFORCEMENT;
 D = ACTIONS TO BE DETERMINED.

@: I = IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY UNDERWAY, ONE OR MORE OPERABLE UNITS;
 O = ONE OR MORE OPERABLE UNITS COMPLETED, OTHERS MAY BE UNDERWAY;
 C = IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY COMPLETED FOR ALL OPERABLE UNITS.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
PROPOSED UPDATE 4 SITES

EPA RG ST SITE NAME	CITY/COUNTY	RESPONSE CATEGORY#	CLEANUP STATUS@
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GROUP 8

05 IN Prestolite Battery Division	Vincennes		D
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GROUP 9

03 DE Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc	Delaware City		D
07 IA John Deere (Dubuque Works)	Dubuque		D
06 AR Arkwood, Inc.	Omaha		D O
05 MI Hooker (Montague Plant)	Montague	V S	I
02 NJ Matlack, Inc.	Woolwich Township		D
05 WI Lemberger Fly Ash Landfill	Whitelaw		S
05 MI Kysor Industrial Corp.	Cadillac		D
05 MN St. Augusta SLF/St. Cloud Dump	St. Augusta Township		S
05 WI Sheboygan Harbor & River	Sheboygan		D

GROUP 10

03 PA Bendix Flight Systems Division	Bridgewater Township		D O
05 MI Kent City Mobile Home Park	Kent City		D
10 WA Wyckoff Co.- Eagle Harbor	Bainbridge Island		D
04 FL Pratt & Whitney Air/United Tech	West Palm Beach	V S	O
07 IA Midwest Manufacturing/North Farm	Kellogg		D
05 MN Waite Park Wells	Waite Park	R	
03 PA Croydon TCE	Croydon		D
03 PA Revere Chemical Co.	Nockamixon Township	R	O
03 DE Halby Chemical Co.	New Castle		D

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
PROPOSED UPDATE 4 SITES

EPA		RESPONSE	CLEANUP
RG ST SITE NAME	CITY/COUNTY	CATEGORY#	STATUS@

GROUP 11

05 IN Firestone Industrial Products Co.	Noblesville		D
04 FL Yellow Water Road Dump	Baldwin	R	O
07 IA Shaw Avenue Dump	Charles City		D
02 NY Warwick Landfill	Warwick		D
05 IN Tri-State Plating	Columbus		D
05 MN East Bethel Demolition Landfill	East Bethel Township		D

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NUMBER OF SITES PROPOSED FOR LISTING: 38

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
PROPOSED UPDATE & SITES

NPL GRP	ST	SITE NAME	CITY/COUNTY	RESPONSE CATEGORY#	CLEANUP STATUS@
6	AL	Interstate Lead Co. (ILCO)	Leeds	D	
9	AR	Arkwood, Inc.	Omaha	D	O
5	CO	Martin Marietta, Denver Aerospace	Waterton	F S	
10	DE	Halby Chemical Co.	New Castle	D	
9	DE	Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc	Delaware City	D	
10	FL	Pratt & Whitney Air/United Tech	West Palm Beach	V S	O
11	FL	Yellow Water Road Dump	Baldwin	R	O
5	IA	A.Y. McDonald Ind., Inc.	Dubuque	F	
9	IA	John Deere (Dubuque Works)	Dubuque	D	
3	IA	Lawrence Todtz Farm	Camanche	D	
10	IA	Midwest Manufacturing/North Farm	Kellogg	D	
11	IA	Shaw Avenue Dump	Charles City	D	
3	IL	H.O.D. Landfill	Antioch	S	
5	IN	Columbus Old Municipal Lndfl	#1 Columbus	D	
11	IN	Firestone Industrial Products Co.	Noblesville	D	
8	IN	Prestolite Battery Division	Vincennes	D	
11	IN	Tri-State Plating	Columbus	D	
9	MI	Hooker (Montague Plant)	Montague	V S	I
10	MI	Kent City Mobile Home Park	Kent City	D	
9	MI	Kysor Industrial Corp.	Cadillac	D	
11	MN	East Bethel Demolition Landfill	East Bethel Township	D	
5	MN	Freeway Sanitary Landfill	Burnsville	D	
9	MN	St. Augusta SLF/St. Cloud Dump	St. Augusta Township	S	
10	MN	Waite Park Wells	Waite Park	R	
2	NE	Monroe Auto Equipment Co.	Cozad	D	
9	NJ	Matlack, Inc.	Woolwich Township	D	
11	NY	Warwick Landfill	Warwick	D	
3	OH	Ormét Corp.	Hannibal	D	

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
PROPOSED UPDATE 4 SITES

NPL GRP ST SITE NAME	CITY/COUNTY	RESPONSE CATEGORY#	CLEANUP STATUS#
10 PA Bendix Flight Systems Division	Bridgewater Township	D	O
5 PA C & D Recycling	Foster Township	D	I
10 PA Croydon TCE	Croydon	D	
10 PA Revere Chemical Co.	Nockamixon Township	R	O
5 PA Route 940 Drum Dump	Pocono Summit	D	I
7 UT Silver Creek Tailings	Park City	D	
10 WA Wyckoff Co.- Eagle Harbor	Bainbridge Island	D	
7 WI Hagen Farm	Stoughton	S	
9 WI Lemberger Fly Ash Landfill	Whitelaw	S	
9 WI Sheboygan Harbor & River	Sheboygan	D	

NUMBER OF SITES PROPOSED FOR LISTING: 38

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C = IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY COMPLETED FOR ALL OPERABLE UNITS.

Final and Proposed NPL Sites Per State/Territory (By Update 4 Sites)

State/Territory	Final NPL	Previously proposed*		Proposed Update 4	Total
		Non-Fed	Fed		
Iowa	3	4	0	5	12
Pennsylvania	40	13	1	5	59
Indiana	17	5	0	4	26
Minnesota	23	11	0	4	38
Michigan	47	14	0	3	64
Wisconsin	20	4	0	3	27
Delaware	8	2	1	2	13
Florida	29	8	0	2	39
Alabama	7	0	2	1	10
Arkansas	6	1	0	1	8
Colorado	9	3	2	1	15
Illinois	11	8	3	1	23
Nebraska	0	3	1	1	5
New Jersey	87	8	2	1	98
New York	29	28	1	1	59
Ohio	22	6	0	1	29
Utah	1	5	3	1	10
Washington	13	7	3	1	24
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	1
Arizona	5	1	0	0	6
California	19	34	7	0	60
Commonwealth of Marianas	1	0	0	0	1
Connecticut	6	0	0	0	6
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	3	1	1	0	5
Guam	1	0	0	0	1
Hawaii	0	6	0	0	6
Idaho	4	0	0	0	4
Kansas	4	3	0	0	7
Kentucky	7	2	0	0	9
Louisiana	5	0	1	0	6
Maine	5	1	1	0	7
Maryland	3	3	0	0	6
Massachusetts	16	5	0	0	21
Mississippi	1	1	0	0	2
Missouri	6	9	2	0	17
Montana	5	3	0	0	8
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	10	3	0	0	13
New Mexico	4	0	0	0	4

Final and Proposed NPL Sites Per State/Territory (By Update 4 Sites)

State/Territory	Final NPL	Previously proposed*		Proposed Update 4	Total
		Non-Fed	Fed		
North Carolina	3	5	0	0	8
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma	3	1	0	0	4
Oregon	3	1	1	0	5
Puerto Rico	8	0	0	0	8
Rhode Island	6	2	0	0	8
South Carolina	10	0	0	0	10
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	6	1	1	0	8
Texas	10	14	2	0	26
Trust Territories	1	0	0	0	1
Vermont	2	0	0	0	2
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	4	7	1	0	12
West Virginia	4	2	0	0	6
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1
	541	235	36	38	850

* Includes 25 Proposed Update #3 sites, 242 Proposed Update #2 sites and 4 Proposed Update #1 sites.

Final and Proposed NPL Sites Per State/Territory (By Total Sites)

State/Territory	Final NPL	Previously proposed*		Proposed Update 4	Total
		Non-Fed	Fed		
New Jersey	87	8	2	1	98
Michigan	47	14	0	3	64
California	19	34	7	0	60
New York	29	28	1	1	59
Pennsylvania	40	13	1	5	59
Florida	29	8	0	2	39
Minnesota	23	11	0	4	38
Ohio	22	6	0	1	29
Wisconsin	20	4	0	3	27
Indiana	17	5	0	4	26
Texas	10	14	2	0	26
Washington	13	7	3	1	24
Illinois	11	8	3	1	23
Massachusetts	16	5	0	0	21
Missouri	6	9	2	0	17
Colorado	9	3	2	1	15
Delaware	8	2	1	2	13
New Hampshire	10	3	0	0	13
Iowa	3	4	0	5	12
Virginia	4	7	1	0	12
Alabama	7	0	2	1	10
South Carolina	10	0	0	0	10
Utah	1	5	3	1	10
Kentucky	7	2	0	0	9
Arkansas	6	1	0	1	8
Montana	5	3	0	0	8
North Carolina	3	5	0	0	8
Puerto Rico	8	0	0	0	8
Rhode Island	6	2	0	0	8
Tennessee	6	1	1	0	8
Kansas	4	3	0	0	7
Maine	5	1	1	0	7
Arizona	5	1	0	0	6
Connecticut	6	0	0	0	6
Hawaii	0	6	0	0	6
Louisiana	5	0	1	0	6
Maryland	3	3	0	0	6
West Virginia	4	2	0	0	6
Georgia	3	1	1	0	5
Nebraska	0	3	1	1	5
Oregon	3	1	1	0	5

Final and Proposed NPL Sites Per State/Territory (By Total Sites)

State/Territory	Final NPL	Previously proposed*		Proposed Update 4	Total
		Non-Fed	Fed		
Idaho	4	0	0	0	4
New Mexico	4	0	0	0	4
Oklahoma	3	1	0	0	4
Mississippi	1	1	0	0	2
Vermont	2	0	0	0	2
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	1
Commonwealth of Marianas	1	0	0	0	1
Guam	1	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Trust Territories	1	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
	541	235	36	38	850

* Includes 25 Proposed Update #3 sites, 242 Proposed Update #2 sites and 4 Proposed Update #1 sites.

DESCRIPTIONS OF 38 SITES ON PROPOSED UPDATE #4 TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

August 1985

This document consists of descriptions of the 38 sites proposed in August 1985, as Update #4 to the National Priorities List (NPL). It also includes descriptions of three Federal facility sites that may be placed on the final NPL in the future. In most cases, the size of the site is indicated on the basis of presently available information. The size may change in the future as additional information is gathered on the extent of contamination. All sites are arranged alphabetically by State and by site.

REMEDIAL ACTIONS UNDER SUPERFUND

Superfund is a National Trust Fund established by Congress to pay the costs not assumed by responsible parties for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites that threaten public health, welfare or the environment. Authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), the Superfund program is managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

CERCLA defines two types of responses that may be taken when a hazardous substance is released (or threatens to be released) into the environment:

- o Removals, emergency-type actions similar to, although broader in scope than, those formerly taken under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act. They must be completed in 6 months or when \$1 million has been spent.
- o Remedial actions, responses intended to provide permanent solutions at hazardous waste sites. They are generally longer-term and more expensive than removals. A Superfund remedial action can be taken only if a site is on the National Priorities List. After publishing two preliminary lists and proposing a formal list, EPA published the first National Priorities List in September 1983. CERCLA requires that the list be updated at least annually.

The money for conducting a remedial action at a hazardous waste site can come from several sources:

- o Superfund can pay for the cleanup.
- o The party or parties responsible for the wastes can clean them up voluntarily.
- o The responsible party or parties may be forced to clean up by legal action.
- o A State or local government can choose to assume the responsibility to clean up without Federal dollars.

A remedial action under Superfund is an orderly process that generally involves the following sequence of activities:

- o Taking any measures needed to stabilize conditions, which involve, for example, fencing the site or removing above-ground drums or bulk tanks. Such measures usually would be required in the later phases of cleanup.
- o Undertaking initial planning activities, which involve collecting all the information needed to develop a coherent strategy and to assist in selecting an appropriate course of action.
- o Conducting remedial planning activities, which involve:
 - Carrying out a remedial investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site.
 - Conducting a feasibility study to analyze various cleanup alternatives. The feasibility study is often conducted with the remedial investigation as one project. Typically, the two together cost \$800,000 and take from 9 to 18 months to complete.
 - Selecting the "cost-effective" remedy--that is, the alternative that provides the most protection to human health and the environment at the least cost.
- o Designing the remedy. Typically, the design phase costs \$440,000 and takes 6 to 12 months.
- o Implementing the remedy, which might involve, for example, constructing facilities to treat ground water or removing contaminants to a safe disposal area away from the site. The implementation phase typically lasts 6 to 12 months.

The State government can participate in cleaning up a site under Superfund in one of two ways:

- o The State can take the lead role under a Cooperative Agreement, which is much like a grant because Federal dollars are transferred to the State. The State then develops a work plan, schedule, and budget, contracts for any services it needs, and is responsible for making sure that all the conditions in the Cooperative Agreement are met. In contrast to a grant, EPA continues to be substantially involved and monitors the State's progress throughout the project.
- o EPA can take the lead under a Superfund State Contract with the State having an advisory role. EPA, generally using contractor support, manages work early in the planning process. In the later design and implementation (construction) phases, contractors do the work under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Under both arrangements, the State must share in the cost of the implementation phase of cleanup. EPA expects remedial actions to average out at about \$12.6 million per site. This includes \$4.1 million in operation and maintenance costs over 30 years, the maximum period EPA believes is necessary to ensure that a cleanup meets its goal.

National Priorities List site

Hazardous waste site listed on the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

INTERSTATE LEAD CO. (ILCO) Leeds, Alabama

Interstate Lead Co. (ILCO) owns and operates a secondary lead smelting and battery recycling facility in Leeds, Jefferson County, Alabama.

ILCO has generated, treated, stored, and disposed of lead-bearing waste on-site, as well as off-site in numerous locations in the Leeds area. Seven locations have been identified: ILCO parking lot (1,370 tons); City of Leeds landfill (6,335 tons); Fleming's patio (12,940 tons); Church of God (988 tons); fabricating shop (unknown quantity); Connell property (unknown quantity); and Gulf Station (unknown quantity). Six of these locations are within 3 miles of the springs and wells that supply drinking water for 6,000 families in Leeds.

In April 1984, EPA used CERCLA emergency funds to remove lead-bearing waste from the Church of God site.

Monitoring by the company in January and February of 1985 detected lead and cadmium in ground water underlying the facility. The State has measured elevated levels of lead in Dry Creek and an unnamed tributary to Dry Creek adjacent to the facility. The Jefferson County Department of Health in 1983 and 1984 measured elevated lead concentrations in ambient air south and southwest of ILCO.

On March 18, 1985, EPA and the State filed a civil enforcement action against ILCO under the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and CERCLA. In June 1985, EPA signed a consent decree with ILCO to provide preliminary injunctive relief. ILCO has agreed to temporarily stabilize two of the contaminated areas (the plant property and the plant parking lot) and to prevent further off-site migration at these areas. The consent decree also requires ILCO to construct a totally enclosed system to treat storm water. In addition, in June 1985, EPA signed a separate consent decree with a local transporter to stabilize the Fleming's patio site.

ILCO is currently under Chapter 11 of the Federal bankruptcy code.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site covered under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

ARKWOOD, INC.
Omaha, Arkansas

The Arkwood, Inc., Site covers 20 acres on the Missouri-Pacific's Cricket railroad siding, south of Omaha in Boone County, Arkansas. The site consists of a millwork shop, a wood-treating operation using pentachlorophenol (PCP) and creosote, and a storage yard for the treated wood products before sale. Arkwood started operations at the site in the early 1960s. In the mid 1970s, the owner of Arkwood leased the process and land to Mass Merchandisers, Inc., of Harrison, Arkansas. Mass Merchandisers' lease expired on Jan. 1, 1985, and was not renewed. The plant has not operated since then.

Wastes from the wood-treating operation, according to Mass Merchandisers, were dumped into a cave at the treating plant from the beginning of the operation to around 1970, when the cost of the chemicals used in the treatment process forced use of a recovery system. The entrance to the cave, which is at ground level, has been boarded and covered with a layer of dirt. The wastes consist of the liquid from washing of the treatment room floor and the treatment equipment. These wastes accumulated in a tank and were then spread over the storage yard to control dust. Based on plant operations during 1970, a minimum of 6,000 to 7,000 pounds per year of waste were generated over the more than 20 years of operation, according to Mass Merchandisers. However, prior to 1970, when the recovery operation began, the quantities were significantly higher. There is also a pit containing 40 cubic yards of waste adjacent to the site next to the railroad, as well as a pile of 6,000 cubic yards of sawdust and woodchips.

Approximately 660 persons living within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water as a source of drinking water. The State has detected PCP in local water wells, natural springs in the area, and in nearby Walnut Creek.

Mass Merchandisers has sent the contaminated wood on the site and the contents of the tank to an approved disposal facility. The company has also drilled a new well for a resident near the site and retained a consulting firm to conduct a geohydrological study in the area.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund").

MARTIN MARIETTA (DENVER AEROSPACE) Waterton, Colorado

The Martin Marietta Denver Aerospace plant covers approximately 5,200 acres near the town of Waterton in southern Jefferson County, Colorado. Martin Marietta began operations at the plant in 1956 when it purchased the undeveloped property and constructed facilities for development of missiles and missile components for the U.S. Air Force. Martin Marietta currently owns the property and continues its aerospace manufacturing activities for the U.S. Air Force.

In the early 1960s, the company began disposing of waste oils, hexavalent chromium salts, volatile organic compounds, and other industrial wastes on the property in a number of ponds covering a few acres. In 1979, the ponds stopped receiving wastes and in mid-1980 were filled and closed. Tests conducted by EPA in early 1985 intercepted a plume of ground water contaminated with chromium and organic chemicals downgradient from a former waste disposal area. The area is approximately 1.5 miles upgradient from a Denver municipal water treatment facility. The facility captures alluvial ground water and surface water moving from the inactive waste disposal areas. It provides up to 15 percent of the potable water demand of more than 1 million people in the Denver metropolitan area.

In March 1985, EPA issued a CERCLA 106 order that required Martin Marietta to begin a comprehensive program at the site, including installation of monitoring wells and plans for containment and treatment of contaminated ground water. In February 1985, the Colorado Department of Health issued an emergency order to the company to monitor ground water and to prepare a remedial action plan for surface water and ground water drainages adjacent to an active waste handling unit on the facility. The unit now holds Interim Status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA.) The inactive waste disposal site has never been regulated under RCRA and is over 1 mile from the active waste units currently subject to RCRA.

Under EPA and State orders, the company is installing monitoring wells in the vicinity of the Denver water treatment facility and planning further site investigations, including remote sensing. EPA and the State are reviewing preliminary designs submitted by the company for a system to pump out ground water and treat it.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

HALBY CHEMICAL CO.
New Castle, Delaware

Halby Chemical Co. was a manufacturing facility whose primary product was ammonium thiocyanate. From the late 1940s to August 1977, the company operated a waste water lagoon behind the plant near the Wilmington Marine Terminal in New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware. The lagoon was approximately 2 feet deep, covered 1.5 acres, and drained into the Lobdell Canal and the Christina River.

High levels of various organic and inorganic substances, including trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, arsenic, cyanide, and lead, are present in water and sediment samples from the lagoon, according to EPA. Analyses conducted by EPA detected thiocyanate in the ground water underlying the site. Four municipal water supply wells are located 2 to 3 miles from the site.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

STANDARD CHLORINE OF DELAWARE, INC. Delaware City, Delaware

Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc., manufactures chlorinated benzenes on a 46-acre site in Delaware City, New Castle County, Delaware. In September 1981, about 5,000 gallons of monochlorobenzene spilled from a railroad tanker car onto the Standard Chlorine property. Subsequent testing by the company and the State has detected chlorobenzenes in on-site soils, ground water underlying the site, and Red Lion Creek, which is about 1,000 feet north of the site. Ground water is a source of private and public water supply within one mile of the site.

Standard Chlorine has retained a consultant to study the site and recommend remedial alternatives.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT/UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP. West Palm Beach, Florida

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft/United Technologies Corp. Site comprises about 7,000 acres in West Palm Beach in north central Palm Beach County, Florida. Jet engines have been manufactured and tested on the site since 1957. Pratt & Whitney is a privately owned Canadian-based operation and a division of United Technologies Corp.

On the site are a sanitary landfill where solvents were disposed of, a solvent storage tank that leaked approximately 2,000 gallons of 1,1,1, trichloroethane through an underground valve, a solvent distilling area, and jet fuel heaters which contained PCBs until the mid-1970s.

Ground water and surface water are contaminated with PCBs and organic solvents, according to tests conducted by Pratt & Whitney. The company also found that the well serving its 7,200 employees is contaminated with solvents.

Pratt & Whitney has installed a forced aeration system to remove volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) from its well fields. On April 26, 1985, the company signed a consent agreement with the State under which the company is to implement a State-approved remedial action plan to deal with VOCs and PCBs.

Other areas of contamination, including a buried leaking waste oil tank containing VOCs and PCB-contaminated soil, have been discovered on the property.

The Pratt & Whitney facility was first proposed for the NPL on October 15, 1984, as part of Update #2. In response to public comments received, EPA completely reevaluated the site and has made a significant change in its score on the Hazard Ranking System, which EPA uses to assess waste sites for the NPL. Consequently, EPA has determined that the most appropriate action is to repropose the Pratt & Whitney facility in NPL Update #4 and solicit comments on the revised score.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

YELLOW WATER ROAD DUMP Baldwin, Florida

The Yellow Water Road Dump is in Duval County, 1 mile south of Baldwin and 18 miles west of Jacksonville, Florida. The 15-acre site is 0.4 miles west of Yellow Water Road, Florida State Route 217, and is accessible by an unimproved road. From 1981 to 1984, American Environmental Corp. trucked transformers, tanks, and drums filled with PCBs, waste oils, and solvents to the site, which is owned by the company's president. In 1984, the Jacksonville City Council shut down this operation by rezoning the property. By that time, approximately 63,000 gallons of oil and transformer fluid containing PCBs had leaked from containers, drums, and tanks. Soil on the site is contaminated with PCBs, according to analyses conducted by the city.

In late November 1984, EPA issued a letter under CERCLA Section 104 requesting that the company's president take corrective action. He refused, and in December 1984, EPA used CERCLA emergency funds to contain the hazardous wastes on the site. The containment work was completed in March 1985. However, there is still a potential threat to nearly 150 people drawing drinking water from shallow ground water. An unnamed recreational pond 2,000 feet north of the site is also threatened.

On June 14, 1985, EPA issued a unilateral administrative order under CERCLA Section 106 to prevent the site owner from removing transformers from the site without prior approval from EPA.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site regulated under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

A. Y. McDONALD IND., INC Dubuque, Iowa

A. Y. McDonald Ind., Inc. formerly operated an iron and brass foundry on a site which occupies approximately 19 acres on the Mississippi River floodplain in Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa. From 1896 to 1983, the company placed piles of casting sands and sludge from air pollution control scrubbers on the property. The materials contained lead, according to tests conducted by EPA.

The piles threaten to contaminate ground water, surface water and air. The 62,300 people living within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water as a source of drinking water.

On Dec. 5, 1984, EPA issued a RCRA 3008(a) Order. The Compliance Order requires the company to submit a complete closure plan for the disposal site and a ground water assessment plan.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

JOHN DEERE (DUBUQUE WORKS) Dubuque, Iowa

John Deere operated a 160-acre landfill north of Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa, for disposal of wastes from equipment manufacturing activities at its nearby Dubuque Works. From 1946 until 1974, the company disposed of approximately 3,000 tons of solvents, paint sludges, acids, heavy metals, and cyanide in the landfill. This disposal threatens 2,750 people in the area using ground water as their sole source of drinking water.

An area of the Dubuque Works Site was used for treatment of hazardous wastes and storage of drums. The facility received Interim Status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for these operations when John Deere filed Part A of a permit application. The landfill used for disposal of solvents, acids, heavy metals, and cyanide ceased receiving wastes prior to the effective date of the RCRA regulations and was not included in the permit application. The landfill is thus an inactive portion of an active facility.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site located under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

LAWRENCE TODTZ FARM Camanche, Iowa

The Lawrence Todtz Farm is about 1 mile west of Camanche, Clinton County, Iowa. The site consists of 6.2 acres of abandoned gravel pits. Municipal solid waste and industrial solid and liquid waste were disposed of in the pits between 1958 and 1975.

Between 1972 and 1975, 4,300 tons of liquid waste from the Clinton, Iowa, cellophane plant operated by E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., were buried in the pits. The wastes produced in the process contain plasticizers, resins, alcohols, and heavy metal salts.

State studies indicate that a residential well 400 feet south of the site is contaminated with two plasticizers - dibutyl phthalates and bis (2-ethyl hexyl) phthalates. The well draws ground water from the Mississippi Alluvial Aquifer, the source of drinking water for 6,000 area residents.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

MIDWEST MANUFACTURING/NORTH FARM Kellogg, Iowa

The Midwest Manufacturing/North Farm Site is in Jasper County near Kellogg, Iowa. Midwest has operated a manufacturing facility that includes an electroplating plant on the site since 1896. The site occupies about 8 acres in south Kellogg in the floodplain of the North Fork Skunk River. The plant's operation primarily involved cadmium, zinc, and nickel. The North Farm portion of the site covers less than 1 acre 2.3 miles northeast of the plant. Both areas contain unlined trenches used for the disposal of an estimated 1,200 cubic yards of the plant's electroplating sludges. Because the two areas contain the same wastes and affect the same target population, they are considered one site.

The City of Kellogg draws water from shallow wells downstream on the banks of the North Fork Skunk River. Tests conducted by EPA detected zinc and copper in one city well within 500 feet of the Midwest Manufacturing plant. EPA also found that soils adjacent to the North Farm trench contain significant levels of cadmium.

About 700 people depend on ground water within 3 miles of the site as a source of drinking water. The site is located within a possible habitat of the Indiana bat, which is on the list of endangered species. Nearby surface waters are used for fishing.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

SHAW AVENUE DUMP Charles City, Iowa

The Shaw Avenue Dump covers about 8 acres on Shaw Avenue in the floodplain of the Cedar River at the southeastern edge of Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa. The city owns the site and operated it as a municipal waste dump. The dump also accepted arsenic-contaminated waste from Salsbury Laboratories, an animal pharmaceuticals company, from 1949 to 1953. Salsbury then began disposing of its waste at the nearby LaBounty Site on the opposite side of the Cedar River. The LaBounty Site was placed on the NPL in September 1983.

The Shaw Avenue Dump also received wastes from Charles City waste water treatment plant between 1949 and 1964. Liming sludge from the city's drinking water treatment plant is still disposed of at this site, and the central portion is used by the public and the city as an open burning area. The burning is authorized by the city.

Analyses conducted by Salsbury Laboratories have detected arsenic in an on-site monitoring well. A nearby private drinking water well has also shown contamination, according to EPA. The City of St. Charles municipal water supply system, which serves 8,800 people, has two wells (185 feet deep) which draw from the Cedar Valley Aquifer within 2 miles of the site.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

H.O.D LANDFILL Antioch, Illinois

H.O.D Landfill covers 82 acres in Antioch, Lake County, Illinois. Bulk liquid organic wastes and drummed wastes generated by Johnson Motors Division of Outboard Marine Corp. were disposed of at the site from 1963 to 1981. One tanker dumped on the site contained moderately high levels (80 parts per billion) of PCBs, according to tests conducted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA).

Monitoring wells downgradient of the site contain zinc, lead, and cadmium, according to tests conducted by EPA. Antioch municipal wells serving 4,600 people are within 3 miles downgradient of the site.

In 1975, the State filed a suit against Waste Management, Inc., of Illinois, which had purchased the site from H.O.D. Corp. The suit alleged permit violations involving operation of the landfill without a permit and cover violations. The daily cover violations were dismissed because inspections were not performed at the end of the working day, and intermediate cover violations occurred on only a small area of the site and had been corrected.

In 1978, the State filed an enforcement notice against Waste Management for repeated violations of State law regarding cover requirements at the landfill. Under a settlement reached in October 1984, Waste Management agreed to stop the cover violations and pay a \$5,000 fine.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste sites listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

COLUMBUS OLD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL #1 Columbus, Indiana

The Columbus Old Municipal Landfill #1 covers 10 to 12 acres on the East Fork of the White River in Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana. From the early 1950s through the late 1960s, the city operated the landfill, accepting municipal waste and about 3.5 million gallons of industrial wastes. According to a generator, Cummins Engine Co., the industrial wastes included solvents, acids, bases, paints, PCBs, and heavy metals. After closing the old landfill, Columbus opened a new landfill.

The old landfill is unlined and in permeable soils. It is covered with a permeable layer of sand and gravel, on which grass has grown. The site forms a low barrier between the surrounding farmlands and the river. The land is privately owned and is leased to an individual who operates waste oil storage tanks on the site.

About 31,000 people within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water as a source of drinking water. The White River, 100 feet from the site, is considered a prime fishing stream.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

FIRESTONE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS CO. Noblesville, Indiana

Firestone Industrial Products Co. manufactures molded rubber products in Noblesville, Hamilton County, Indiana. Between 1938 and 1973, Firestone buried debris, drums, and limestone contaminated with sulfuric acid and cyanide plating wastes on three areas covering 23.5 acres. About 7,750 drums were buried. Information from the company suggests that the wastes consisted of raw material wastes and cured and uncured products, including rubber- and solvent-base cement, organic solvents (chlorinated and nonchlorinated), paints, lacquers, process oils, resins, and chemical additives.

On-site wells providing process water are contaminated with traces of chlorinated organic solvents, according to tests conducted by EPA. The soil beneath the site is permeable, and ground water is shallow. About 14,250 people within 3 miles of the site depend on municipal wells for drinking water.

The site is an inactive portion of an active facility that received Interim Status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in 1980 when Firestone filed Part A of a permit application. In April 1985, Firestone submitted Part B of the application, which the State has reviewed and EPA is reviewing.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

PRESTOLITE BATTERY DIVISION Vincennes, Indiana

Prestolite Battery Division manufactures lead acid batteries on a 17.5-acre site in Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana. In 1945, Prestolite, a division of Allied Corp. of Ohio, purchased the property from Eltra Corp., which is no longer in existence.

About 30.9 tons of hazardous wastes in the form of spills and un-contained piles are on the site. Analyses conducted by a consultant to Prestolite detected high levels (up to 25,000 parts per million) of lead in on-site soil, threatening ground water. PCBs and sulfuric acid were also found in on-site soil. About 20,000 people within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water as a source of drinking water.

Other portions of the Prestolite facility are regulated under other Federal laws. A waste water lagoon on the site received Interim Status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act when Prestolite filed Part A of a permit application. Instead of seeking an operating permit, the company has decided to close the lagoon. Its closure plan is being reviewed by the State.

When the waste water lagoon overflows, the contents go into the Vincennes sewer system. Storm water run-off from the facility enters Kelso Creek, which flows into the Wabash River. These waste water discharges are regulated under the Clean Water Act.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

TRI-STATE PLATING Columbus, Indiana

The Tri-State Plating Site is on a lot measuring 100 by 100 feet in downtown Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana. Metal-plating operations were carried out at the site for over 40 years. Earlier operations were known as Hull Industries and Plating Services, Inc. The City of Columbus forced the facility to close in 1984 by blocking off the sewer and shutting off the water after numerous violations of city code and one severe spill that destroyed the city's sewage treatment system.

Records of the Indiana State Board of Health indicate a small amount of soil was removed during 1983. Plating sludges and wastes were dumped outside the building and into the sewers in 1983 and 1984, according to the Indiana State Board of Health, City of Columbus Utilities, and the Bartholomew County Health Department.

Tests conducted by the Board of Health detected high levels of cadmium, chromium, cyanide, nickel, zinc, copper, lead, and manganese in soil, thus threatening ground water. The site is 800 feet southwest of a municipal well field that serves over 30,000 people. Haw Creek, the nearest surface water, joins the East Fork of the White River (a prime fishing stream) within 2.5 miles of the facility. The surrounding area is a residential neighborhood with some small businesses.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste sited under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

HOOKER (MONTAGUE PLANT)

Montague, Michigan

The Hooker Site covers 900 acres in Montague, Muskegon County, Michigan. Since 1954, Hooker Chemicals and Plastics Corp., a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corp., has manufactured chlorine, sodium hydroxide, and hydrochloric acid at the site. Until February 1977, the plant also manufactured hexachlorocyclopentadiene, a toxic chemical used in the production of pesticides. Improper disposal of about 506,000 cubic yards of organic wastes has contaminated ground water and surface water with chlorinated organic chemicals, according to tests conducted by EPA. The plant is currently on stand-by because of unfavorable economic conditions.

A shallow aquifer below the site supplies drinking water to about 700 people. There is no alternative drinking water source.

On Feb. 21, 1979, the State filed suit against Hooker to compel cleanup of the site. Pursuant to a consent judgment, Hooker removed most of the waste on the surface in 1981 and 1982 and disposed of it properly. Since 1979, Hooker has been pumping and treating ground water to prevent contamination from migrating off-site.

The site is an inactive portion of a facility that acquired Interim Status for a drum storage area under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act when Hooker filed Part A of a permit application. Hooker has now decided to close the area instead of seeking an operating permit.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

KENT CITY MOBILE HOME PARK

Kent City, Michigan

The Kent City Mobile Home Park is in Kent City, Kent County, Michigan. Ground water at the park is contaminated with organic solvents (chloroform, toluene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, and carbon tetrachloride), according to tests conducted by EPA. To date, contamination has not been detected in off-site wells. The contamination may be the result of solvents buried by a former on-site dry cleaners. In April 1984, a 55-gallon drum was removed under State supervision. The State detected benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene in an oily substance seeping south into Ball Creek. The creek runs through the 2 acres of known ground water contamination. The 2,800 people in the mobile home park and surrounding area now use water from a new well.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

KYSOR INDUSTRIAL CORP.
Cadillac, Michigan

Kysor Industrial Corp. manufactures temperature control systems for the automotive industry on a 0.10-acre site in Cadillac, Wexford County, Michigan. The process involves stamping and machining metal parts. Prior to 1979, 665 cubic yards of liquid/sludge wastes containing solvents (1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, toluene, and ethyl benzene) used to clean metal parts were disposed of in unlined earthen pits on the site. In 1981, the company excavated the pits and sent the materials to an off-site disposal facility.

On-site monitoring wells that tap shallow ground water are contaminated with solvents, including toluene and trichloroethylene, according to tests conducted by consultants to the company.

A shallow aquifer within 3 miles of the site provides water for 4,500 people, approximately 8 percent of Cadillac's population. The nearest surface water (0.4 miles downstream from the facility) is used for fishing.

A container storage area at Kysor received Interim Status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act when the company filed Part A of a permit application. In July 1984, EPA approved a plan for closing the area.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA ("Superfund"))

EAST BETHEL DEMOLITION LANDFILL East Bethel Township, Minnesota

The East Bethel Demolition Landfill covers about 60 acres in East Bethel Township in north central Anoka County, Minnesota. The surrounding area is populated with farms and new single-family homes. Approximately 3,400 people live within 3 miles.

In the late 1960s, the landfill operated as a dump. In October 1971, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) issued a sanitary landfill permit to the Sylvester Brothers Development Co. In recent years, the landfill has accepted only demolition waste. MPCA files indicate that the equivalent of approximately 4,400 drums of hazardous industrial wastes and contaminated soils were buried in the landfill in 1974. MPCA is currently updating the landfill's permit. Waste also has been deposited in wetlands associated with Neds Lake.

The landfill is located on the Anoka Sand Plain, a shallow sand aquifer which provides drinking water to a few residents in the area. The aquifer is contaminated with organic compounds, including chlorotorm and 1,1,1-trichloroethane, as well as arsenic, according to analyses conducted by a consultant to East Bethel Demolition Landfill. The majority of residents use a deeper aquifer. A relatively impermeable material is between these two aquifers, which are approximately 1,000 feet south of the landfill.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site regulated under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

FREEWAY SANITARY LANDFILL Burnsville, Minnesota

Freeway Sanitary Landfill covers 126 acres in the city of Burnsville, Dakota County, Minnesota. Dakota County permitted this landfill in 1971 to accept 1,962 acre-feet of household, commercial, demolition, and nonhazardous industrial waste. The permit prohibits disposal of liquids and hazardous wastes. However, local industries have told the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency that heavy metals (including lead), acids, and bases were accepted by the facility.

Richard B. McGowan Co. owns and has been the sole permittee of the Freeway Sanitary Landfill. On Aug. 24, 1979, the company applied for a permit for a 3-million-cubic-yard vertical expansion of this landfill. The application is still outstanding, and the currently permitted area is nearing capacity. The State has delayed action on the application to study the possible effects of the landfill on Burnsville's wells located 4,000 feet to the south. The well field serves about 36,000 people. In October 1984, volatile organic chemicals were detected in on-site monitoring wells.

A second concern about operations of the landfill is the possible effects of leachate, which contains metals, on a proposed barge slip (now an active quarry) located 125 feet west of the landfill. The State is also assessing the hydrogeologic changes expected under the landfill caused by construction of the barge slip.

A third concern is the active quarry south of Freeway Sanitary Landfill which is dewatered and creates an artificial ground water sink. The State is assessing the effects of leachate generation at Freeway Sanitary Landfill if the dewatering operations are discontinued in the quarry.

A fourth concern is the possible effects of Freeway Sanitary Landfill on the Minnesota River, 400 feet north of the site, both from indirect discharge through the soil and the proposed barge slip, and from direct discharge through the drainage way east of the landfill. Additional investigation of the surface water and bottom sediments of the Minnesota River may be necessary.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA ("Superfund"))

ST. AUGUSTA SANITARY LANDFILL/ST. CLOUD DUMP St. Augusta Township, Minnesota

The St. Augusta Sanitary Landfill/St. Cloud Dump covers about 30 acres in St. Augusta Township, in Stearns County, Minnesota. The site is approximately 4 miles south of the city of St. Cloud and a mile from the hamlet of St. Augusta.

Seven acres of the site were operated as the St. Cloud Dump for an unknown number of years until approximately 1971. In 1971, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) issued a permit for operation of Engen Landfill No. 1 on land adjacent to the St. Cloud Dump. In 1973, the MPCA permit was assigned to Ervin Schramel and Landfill, Inc. The site ceased accepting waste in 1982. MPCA files indicate that paint wastes, solvents, high-lead sludges, and ash from hazardous waste incineration were buried at the site.

The site is adjacent to the Mississippi River. The soils are sandy, and the shallow aquifer that is the only source of drinking water for about 1,400 people is contaminated with benzene, 1,1,2-trichloroethylene, arsenic, and lead, according to tests conducted by MPCA.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

WAITE PARK WELLS Waite Park, Minnesota

The municipal wells of Waite Park, Stearns County, Minnesota, supply drinking water to 3,500 residents. The wells are contaminated with 1,1-dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and other chlorinated solvents, according to analyses conducted by the Minnesota Department of Health. No one facility has been identified as the source of the contamination. From 1973 through 1978, Electric Machinery and then Turbodyne dumped approximately 137,280 gallons of solvents, xylene, and other chemicals into a pit in back of their property, according to records of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. The property is within 1 mile of the wells. More solvents were dumped when Brown Bavaria Turbomachinery purchased the property from Turbodyne in 1978. Later, Brown filled the pit, placed pieces of concrete on the wastes, and landscaped the area. Waite Park residents are temporarily obtaining drinking water from the St. Cloud municipal system.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is conducting a remedial investigation to define the extent and source of ground water contamination and a feasibility study to select the most appropriate alternative for a long-term municipal water supply.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA ("Superfund"))

MONROE AUTO EQUIPMENT CO. Cozad, Nebraska

The Monroe Auto Equipment Co. Site covers approximately 26.3 acres on the Platte River floodplain on the outskirts of Cozad, Dawson County, Nebraska. The company began manufacturing activities in Cozad in 1961. In 1981, it employed 600 workers and produced 40,000 shock absorbers each day. The company is owned by Tenneco and is still in operation.

Manufacturing processes include metal finishing, welding, painting, electroplating, and reclaiming of waste oil. Sludges generated from treating plant wastes contain chromium, cadmium, and zinc. This sludge is stored in on-site surface impoundments. Underground tanks for storing organic solvents are also on the site.

Results from an 1982 EPA Water Supply Survey revealed that two of Cozad's seven drinking water wells, located in the vicinity of the Monroe site, were contaminated with trichloroethylene and other synthetic organic compounds. The well system serves 4,400 people. Subsequent sampling showed that significant levels of trichloroethylene and acetone exist in on-site wells. The Platte River and the Dawson County canal (which is about 2,000 feet downstream of the site) are used for irrigation.

On Jan. 18, 1983, EPA Headquarters granted a temporary exclusion delisting Monroe Auto sludge under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The surface impoundments, therefore, are not currently subject to Interim Status requirements of RCRA. EPA has asked the company to supply new information on the sludge to meet the requirements of the RCRA amendments passed in November 1984.

Additional data are needed to establish which part of the facility is responsible for ground water contamination.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

MATLACK, INC. Woolwich Township, New Jersey

Matlack, Inc., has operated a tank cleaning and truck terminal in Woolwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, since 1962. From 1962 to 1976, rinse water from the cleaning of tanks used for transporting a variety of materials (including resins, organic solvents, and acids) was disposed of in an unlined sand and gravel pit behind the terminal building. At the end of disposal operations, Matlack pumped the lagoon and left the sludge in place. The pit was subsequently filled with demolition rubble and clean fill.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Gloucester County Health Department, and Matlack have sampled ground water and soil both on- and off-site. The results indicate that on-site soils are contaminated with volatile organic chemicals, including trichloroethane, tetrachloroethane, and 1,2-dichloroethene. A private residential well about 0.25 miles northwest of the site is similarly contaminated. The residents are now using bottled water.

On January 18, 1984, NJDEP notified Matlack that it should investigate hydrogeological conditions at the site. In response, Matlack hired a consultant to install and sample additional monitoring wells.

About 300 people within 3 miles of the site are served by ground water.

This site is an inactive part of an active facility that received Interim Status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act when the owner filed Part A of a permit application.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER (NAEC) Lakehurst, New Jersey

The Naval Air Engineering Center (NAEC) at Lakehurst consists of approximately 7,400 acres located in Ocean County within the New Jersey Pinelands. The area has been used continuously since about 1915 for defense-related activities. Fort Dix Military Reservation, agricultural lands, landfills, and a State wildlife refuge are adjacent to the site. Although the size of the Lakehurst facility and its functions have changed over the years, its major function has always been development and testing of weapons systems.

The facility makes up a major portion of the Toms River drainage basin, and several headwater tributaries arise on-site, including Manapaqua Brook, Obhanan Ridgeway Branch, Harris Branch, and North Ruckels Branch. Several ponds both natural and man-made, occur on the site.

NAEC is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, the specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been identifying and evaluating its past hazardous waste sites and controlling the migration of hazardous contaminants from these sites. The Navy has identified and investigated 44 potential sites within the confines of NAEC. These 44 sites were selected based upon a review of base records and interviews with long-term base employees. Confirmation studies are recommended at 16 of these areas, which include landfills, open pits, unlined lagoons, and drainage ditches. Several of the areas appear to occur in, or adjacent to, freshwater wetlands. The contaminants identified by the Navy include fuels, oils, metals, solvents, and various other organic compounds. Phase II of the Installation Restoration Program is currently underway.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

WARWICK LANDFILL Warwick, New York

Warwick Landfill is located in the Town of Warwick, Orange County, New York. It is approximately 1 mile northeast of the Village of Greenwood Lake and approximately 7.5 miles south of the Village of Monroe.

The unlined landfill is roughly L-shaped and occupies approximately 13 acres on a 25-acre privately-owned property fronting on Penaluna Road. The surrounding area is generally hilly, with residential clusters and wooded areas. Both wetlands and rock outcrops exist adjacent to landfilled areas.

In about 1957, the town started to accept municipal wastes at the site under a permit from the Orange County Department of Health. Industrial chemical wastes also may have been disposed of at the site over an undetermined period of time. In 1977, the owner leased the site to Grace Disposal and Leasing, Ltd., of Harriman, New York.

In 1979, the State identified volatile organic compounds in leachate at the site. The State subsequently issued a restraining order and closed the landfill.

Later, sampling by the State found relatively low levels of organic and metal compounds in soil, ground water, surface water, and sediment on the site. Surface water is threatened because drainage from the landfill enters a stream south of the site which flows into Greenwood Lake, a major recreational resource approximately 0.5 miles from the site.

The landfill is unlined and overlies moderately permeable soil and rock. Ground water is found at shallow depths of between 1 and 2 feet. Ground water is the major concern because private wells are nearby, the nearest within 0.15 miles. Approximately 2,100 residents within 2 miles of the site depend on the ground water as their source of drinking water.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA ("Superfund"))

ORMET CORP.
Hannibal, Ohio

Ormet Corp. operates a primary aluminum production facility on a 200-acre site on the Ohio River in Hannibal, Monroe County, Ohio. Operations began in 1956. An 8-acre lagoon on the site contains 8 to 10 feet of sludge contaminated with cyanides, fluorides, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Use of the lagoon ended in 1983. Other wastes that have been stored or disposed on-site include large quantities of "spent potlinings" containing cyanide and fluorides, and possibly spent chlorinated solvents.

Ground water beneath the facility is contaminated with cyanides and fluorides, according to analyses conducted by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. A nearby well provides drinking water for over 3,000 employees that work at Ormet and nearby Consolidated Aluminum Corp.

Untreated water from the facility, as well as contaminated ground water, discharges to the Ohio River. Ormet is studying the ground water problem and operating an interceptor well that pumps contaminated ground water (without treatment) into the river.

The company filed Part A of an application for a permit as a treatment, storage, and disposal facility under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act but withdrew it in 1983, indicating that it was only a generator of wastes.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

BENDIX FLIGHT SYSTEMS DIVISION Bridgewater Township, Pennsylvania

Bendix Flight Systems Division manufactures aircraft instruments on a 40-acre site in Bridgewater Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. From 1952 to 1978, solvent wastes were dumped onto the ground on the property.

A consultant to Bendix has studied the site and submitted a remedial plan to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources. According to the consultant's study, the principal sources of contamination appear to be a trichloroethylene storage tank area and a pit/trench used for disposal. Other potential contributors are the former distillation facility and an old landfill.

On-site soils contain significant levels of several volatile organic solvents which have contaminated 11 off-site residential wells, according to tests conducted by the consultant.

About 1,400 people within 3 miles of the site draw drinking water from private wells. Bendix is supplying bottled water and installing filters on water lines to residents with contaminated wells.

In December 1980, the company received Interim Status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act by filing part A of a permit application. In June 1981, the company withdrew the application.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

C & D Recycling Foster Township, Pennsylvania

The C & D Recycling Site covers 50 acres in Foster Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. From the 1920s to 1979, the company incinerated lead-cased telephone cables or burned them over pits to melt off the lead and reclaim the remaining copper wire.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PA DER) began to investigate the site after detecting elevated lead levels in two nearby residential wells. Further ground water sampling throughout the area confirmed the existence of a lead problem.

According to tests conducted by PA DER, high concentrations of lead and copper are present in the ash piles, burn pit, and drainage pathway areas on the site. One off-site sample of surface soil also showed high levels of lead. On-site ground water contains lead and copper, among other inorganic contaminants, according to EPA and State tests. About 6,100 people within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water as a source of drinking water.

The owner has begun to evacuate lead-containing material from the site under the supervision of PA DER. PA DER has also required C & D Recycling to submit a sampling plan to further assess conditions at the site.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

CROYDON TCE Croydon, Pennsylvania

The Croydon Trichloroethylene (TCE) Site involves the presence of TCE and other volatile organic compounds in ground water and surface water in an industrialized area of Croydon, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. EPA detected contamination in monitoring wells and private wells. About 18,000 people depend on ground water and surface water within 3 miles of the site for drinking water.

To date, no source of the contamination has been positively identified. However, data collected by EPA in April 1985 has identified areas in need of additional investigation.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

REVERE CHEMICAL CO. Nockamixon Township, Pennsylvania

The Revere Chemical Co. Site covers about 111 acres off Route 611, just north of Route 412, in Nockamixon Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Metals were recovered on the site until December 1969, when a U.S. District court closed the facility because it failed to prevent discharge of contaminants to a tributary of Rapp Creek.

While the plant operated, wastes containing chromic acid, copper sulfate, sulfuric acid, and ammonia were stored on-site in unlined earthen lagoons, thus threatening surface water and ground water. Later, the wastes were treated and then buried on-site or removed from the site. Analyses conducted by EPA detected high concentrations of copper in run-off to Rapp Creek.

In 1984, EPA used CERCLA emergency funds to remove 22 drums of waste chromic acid and excavate 30 cubic yards of sludge containing copper and chromium. All materials were sent to an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility.

About 2,500 people within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water from the aquifer of concern as a source of drinking water.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

ROUTE 940 DRUM DUMP Pocono Summit, Pennsylvania

The Route 940 Drum Dump covers 2.5 acres on Route 940 in Pocono Summit, Tobyanna Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. During the 1970s, as many as 600 drums of unknown materials were stored on-site. In early 1983, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PA DER) was informed that some drums may have been buried on-site. Later in 1983, PA DER detected organic chemicals, including xylenes, benzene, toluene, and chlorobenzene, in on-site soils.

The site owner has hired a consultant to assist in investigating the site and developing a plan for remedial action. As part of the investigation, monitoring wells have been installed and sampled, and about 100 drums have been excavated under PA DER supervision.

Several organic chemicals have been detected in on-site ground water in tests conducted by the owner's consultants. About 4,200 people within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water as their sole source of drinking water.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

SILVER CREEK TAILINGS Park City, Utah

The Silver Creek Tailings Site covers approximately 80 acres in Park City in Summit County, Utah. From 1900 to 1930, various mining companies operated on the site and disposed of approximately 700,000 tons of mine tailings. In the early 1940s, Pacific Bridge reworked the tailings in place with acids and solvents to reclaim silver. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, 30 single-family homes and 50 apartments were built on the tailings. The tailings were not covered and are still exposed in undeveloped areas.

According to tests conducted by the Utah Department of Health, surface water and air are contaminated with lead, cadmium, and silver. The potential for ground water to be similarly contaminated is high. About 10,000 people (including the winter population) live within 3 miles of the site.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste sites listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND (AULT FIELD) Whidbey Island, Washington

The Naval Air Station (NAS) at Whidbey Island in Island County, Washington, was commissioned in September 1942. It covers over 7,000 acres and is composed of two bases -- Ault Field and Seaplane Base -- 5 miles apart. The mission of NAS Whidbey Island is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and materials in support of the Navy's aviation activities and units.

Ault Field contains most of the military activities. Its major waste generating activities include aircraft and vehicle maintenance and washing, engine testing, nondestructive testing, parts cleaning, painting and paint stripping, battery maintenance, pest control, public work maintenance, and transformer servicing. Wastes generated include carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, trichloroethane, zinc, lead, caustic cleaners, waste paints, and pentachlorophenols.

The Ault Field Site consists of 23 waste areas. To date, contamination of ground water or surface water has not been documented. The waste areas overlay both the shallow and the sea level aquifers. These aquifers provide drinking water to about 21,000 people within 3 miles of the site. Local surface water bodies are used for recreation and irrigation. One surface water intake, 6,500 feet from the site, is used to irrigate 66 acres of farmland. A fresh-water wetland is within 500 feet of the site.

NAS Whidbey Island is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, the specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been identifying and evaluating its past hazardous waste sites and controlling the migration of hazardous contaminants from these sites. The Navy has completed Phase I (records search). Phase II (preliminary survey) is scheduled to start in October 1985.

National Priorities List

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA ("Superfund"))

NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND
(SEAPLANE BASE)
Whidbey Island, Washington

The Naval Air Station (NAS) at Whidbey Island in Island County, Washington, was commissioned in September 1942. It covers over 7,000 acres and is composed of two bases -- Ault Field and Seaplane Base -- 5 miles apart. The mission of NAS Whidbey Island is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and materials in support of the Navy's aviation activities and units. Ault Field contains most of the military activities.

The major waste generating activities at Seaplane Base involve aircraft and vehicle maintenance, paint and paint stripping, and machine and boat shop activities. Wastes generated include solvents, zinc chromate, lead-containing paint wastes, thinners, ethylene glycol, sulfuric acid, and lead-based sealants. The Seaplane Base Site consists of six waste areas (a landfill and five uncontained spills) covering 7 acres. To date, contamination of ground water or surface water has not been documented. The waste areas potentially affect both the shallow and sea level aquifers. These aquifers provide drinking water to about 16,500 people within 3 miles of the site. Local surface water bodies are used for recreation. A coastal wetland is within 200 feet of the site.

NAS Whidbey Island is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, the specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been identifying and evaluating its past hazardous waste sites and controlling the migration of hazardous contaminants from these sites. The Navy has completed Phase I (records search). Phase II (preliminary survey) is scheduled to start in October 1985.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ("Superfund")

WYCKOFF CO.-EAGLE HARBOR Bainbridge Island, Washington

The Wyckoff Co.-Eagle Harbor Site covers about 50 acres on Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, Washington. Wyckoff stores and uses pentachlorophenol and creosote to treat wood on the site.

Until 1981, waste water (over 23 million gallons) was discharged to a seepage basin on-site, and sludge was buried on-site. In 1981, a closed loop effluent system was installed. The company has identified some sludge disposal areas and removed the sludge. However, some sludge probably remains.

Creosote-like materials are present in subsoils at many points within the site to a depth of at least 30 feet, according to tests conducted by a contractor for Wyckoff. Sediment samples from Eagle Harbor, immediately adjacent to the facility, show high concentrations of aromatic hydrocarbons that suggest a creosote origin. Similar contamination is also found in clam and crab tissue from this area. Most residents (over 100 people) in the Eagle Harbor area rely on community and private wells from the sea level aquifer for their drinking water.

The harbor is used for fishing, swimming, and boating.

Several studies are in progress by the company, the State, and EPA to determine the extent of contamination.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA ("Superfund"))

HAGEN FARM
Stoughton, Wisconsin

The Hagen Farm covers 5 acres in the rural area southeast of Stoughton, Dane County, Wisconsin. The site is a former gravel pit that accepted wastes from 1950 to 1960 without a permit. An investigation conducted by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) in 1982 discovered approximately 13,000 uncovered sealed drums of waste material. In 1984, WDNR detected xylene, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, ethyl benzene, vinyl chloride, and other organic solvents in monitoring wells at the site.

Private wells supply water for 940 people within 3 miles of the farm and east of the Yahara River. Stoughton's water supply wells on the west side of the river are not affected at present. However, the contaminated aquifer is continuous under the river and may threaten these wells.

In 1983, the Wisconsin Department of Justice filed an enforcement action against Uniroyal, Inc., and Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc., asking for investigation and cleanup of the site.

National Priorities List Site

Hazardous waste site covered under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA "Superfund")

LEMBERGER FLY ASH LANDFILL Whitelaw, Wisconsin

The Lemberger Fly Ash Landfill covers 21 acres on Hempton Lake Road near the Village of Whitelaw, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. The Township of Franklin used the site, an old gravel pit, as an open dump for approximately 30 years. Lemberger Landfill, Inc., operated the site as a sanitary landfill under a license from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) from about 1971 to 1976. It was not permitted to accept hazardous waste.

From early 1976 to 1977, Wettencamp and Brunner Excavating Co. transported fly ash from Manitowoc Public Utilities to the Lemberger facility. An estimated 1,750 to 2,500 cubic yards of fly ash were disposed of monthly. Past WDNR inspections showed that Lemberger used fly ash and bottom ash as cover instead of burying them along with the refuse. Lemberger placed a second cap on the landfill in May 1981. Leachate seeps are a problem of long standing.

In 1984, EPA sampled monitoring wells and surface water at the site. The analyses showed appreciable concentrations of vinyl chloride, barium, and dichloroethene. Other contaminants identified were benzene, toluene, total xylenes, chromium, cadmium, and lead. Potentially impacted water resources include the unconsolidated and bedrock aquifers near the site and the Branch River located 0.5 miles west of the site. About 2,300 people within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water as a source of drinking water.

In 1983, Lemberger signed a consent order with WDNR. Some drilling and testing were completed, but further investigation came to a halt after the owner filed for bankruptcy.

National Priorities List

Hazardous waste site listed under the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA ("Superfund"))

SHEBOYGAN HARBOR AND RIVER Sheboygan, Wisconsin

The Sheboygan Harbor and River Site extends 8 miles through the communities of Sheboygan Falls, Kohler, and Sheboygan in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. Some river sediments contain as much as 190 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of PCBs. Concentration in the Sheboygan Harbor basin and turning basin are generally lower than 5 mg/kg but do exceed 50 mg/kg in spots within the Corps of Engineers' official navigation dredging channel. The channel has not been dredged since 1973.

In early 1975, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) detected PCBs during routine sampling of fish. Every year since then, PCBs have been detected in fish, water, and sediments in the harbor and river. In April 1978, WDNR and the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services advised residents not to eat fish from the Sheboygan River and two tributaries, the Mullet and Onion Rivers, because PCBs in all samples analyzed exceeded the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's temporary tolerance level of 5 micrograms/gram. The ban is still in effect in some places.

WDNR investigated to find the sources of PCBs. The highest concentrations were detected in sediments immediately downstream from Tecumseh Products Co.'s die-casting plant in Sheboygan Falls. Concentrations declined further downstream from the plant. After discovering PCB wastes on the plant property, WDNR ordered the company on May 12, 1978, to stop disposing of solid waste on its property. On June 21, 1978, WDNR issued a second order requiring the company to excavate, collect, and store properly all materials likely to contain PCBs. The company excavated contaminated soils and disposed of them off-site. On Aug. 15, 1978, WDNR issued a letter to the mayor of Sheboygan Falls and the Tecumseh plant manager indicating that the June 21, 1978, order had been satisfied.

A March 1980 report of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers estimated that about 163,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil containing 3.5 tons of PCBs would have to be dredged from the mouth of the river and the harbor to protect human health and the environment.

The Sheboygan River drains into Lake Michigan, which is the source of drinking water for the Sheboygan/Sheboygan Falls/Kohler metropolitan area (approximately 58,000 people). EPA has detected PCBs in sediments within 1 mile of the drinking water intakes.

Both Sheboygan Harbor and River are used for recreation.